The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,323.

PRICE 3d.] EDINBURGH, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8. 1787.

WAGGON WITHOUT HORSES.

TO ALL

LOVERS AND ENCOURAGERS OF INVENTION.

THERE is just now finished, a Model of a Waggon that will go without horses; and the inventor of it shall engage to go from Edinburgh to London, on one of the same construction, loaded with three ton weight, without horses, and without the help of any person, in a shorter time than any of the ordinary stage waggons.

This useful piece of machinery is to be shown by the inventor, to any number of persons, at any hour of the day in Mr LAUDER's house on the South Bridge. Admittance One Shilling. To begin to be shown on Friday morning.

It is hoped, however, that no person will expect to see a fine piece of workmanship, as it is usefulness and not ornament that has been studied.

If properly encouraged, the inventor engages to the Public, That on a certain fixed day, he will launch a boat from the Parliament Close, or any other place appointed, and go, by new-invented oars, across the Frith, and return again to the place he set off at.

The Leith Soperie Company

BEG leave to acquaint their [illegible] CANDLES, all sizes, of the best quality, at the following prices,

		L.	S.	D.	
MOULDED,	-	0	13	2	PER STONE.
DIPP'D COTTON,	-	0	12	2	———
BEST BALD,	-	0	11	8	———
COMMON,	-	0	11	0	———

The great advance upon tallow has occasioned the present rise, but to encourage payment within six months, the Company in future discount 6 d. per stone, instead of 4 d. formerly, for ready money.

Orders addressed to Alexander Peacock, at the Company's Office, Leith; or George Spankie, facing Tron Church, Edinburgh, will be attended to.

November 1. 1787.

HORSES will be taken in at Vogrie, (which lies ten miles south-east from Edinburgh,) from this time till the 15th of May next, on the terms under mentioned:

[illegible] over and above one shilling for each to the servant when they are taken away. The owners of the horses may take them away at any time, previously paying what is due for them. No stoned or diseased horses will be admitted.—The proprietor of the ground is not to be answerable for accidents, or for bridles or saddles left at Vogrie. The horses will be stabled regularly every night, kept well littered, and get as much good *unthreshed* hay as they can eat.

Such of the horses as are vicious, will be kept each in separate divisions, to prevent their hurting themselves or others. The very timid horses will be also kept separate.

During the day-time they be will kept on foggage, excepting when the weather is very bad, from excessive rains, or when the ground is covered with snow, at which times they will be stabled in the day-time as well as during the night, only at such times when the weather is clear, they will be put out an hour or two in the middle of the day, that they may have the benefit of the [illegible]

From the 15th of May till the 20th of August next, the horses will be continued, or new ones taken in, for grazing solely, at FIVEPENCE per night.

Horses will be taken in at Vogrie by John Amos, overseer there, and at Edinburgh, by John Ogg, stabler, head of the Horse Wynd, who will have frequent opportunities of sending them out without any expence, by Mr Dewar's servants. When they have not such opportunities, he will send them out by carriers, or otherwise, but at the expence of the owners.

N. B. The parks where the horses will run in the day-time are well sheltered; the foggage is exceeding good old grass, and this season remarkably luxuriant.

If any are desirous to see the parks, the hay, and stables, they will be shown by John Amos, overseer at Vogrie

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JAMES PRENTICE and JOHN RULE, Tanners in Bathgate.

AT a Meeting of the Creditors of the saids James Prentice and John Rule, held upon the 24th of September last, They recommended to John Fleming, in Bathgate Mills, the Trustee on their sequestrated estate, to apply to the Sheriff of the county of Linlithgow, for a warrant for examining several persons, who are acquainted with the bankrupt's business. In consequence of which he applied to the Sheriff, who has fixed the 19th and 20th days of November for their examination, in the Court-house of Linlithgow, to begin at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of each day.—Of which this notice is given to all concerned.

Judicial Sale of Lands in Argyleshire.

THE SIX-MERK LANDS of ELRIGMORE, lying in Glenshirra, near Inverary, in the united parishes of Kilmorich and Lochgoilhead, and county of Argyle, are to be exposed to public Judicial Roup and Sale, by authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 6th day of December next, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon.

The present free rent of the lands, in consequence of a Set made by the common debtor, during the dependence of the process of sale, is 123 l. 17 s. 1 d. 4-12ths Sterling; and the proven value of the lands and woods thereof, (at which they are to be exposed to sale,) is 2243 l. 12 s. Sterling.

The lands are holden of the Duke of Argyle, for payment of certain feu-duties in kind, which are usually converted in whole, at 5 l. 16 s. 4 d. 2-3ds Sterling, and is deduced from the foresaid rental. The teinds being valued, are exhausted by payment of the minister's stipend.

There is on the premisses, a FARM HOUSE of three [illegible] five and two garret rooms, with a kitchen and cellar, and a garden sufficiently inclosed, planted with fruit trees. There is also a good steading of Office-houses, consisting of a barn, byre, stable, and kiln, all in good order; and all the arable lands are inclosed with stone dykes.—There is a great stoll of Oak and Black Wood upon the lands, which, in a few years, will be ready for cutting, besides a great quantity of planting of all kinds, which are in a thriving condition.—And there are some hundred trees of old Ash that may be cut at any time. The lower part of the farm is remarkable for yielding hay, and the muir ground is well stocked with red and black game. There is likewise a river running through the glen, in which there is abundance of salmon and trout. The lands lie within three miles of Inverary, and on the first Set a rise of rent is expected; so that upon the whole this is a very commodious farm, and would seem to be an advantageous purchase to any person whom it may suit.

The articles and conditions of sale will be seen in the hands of Alexander Stevenson, one of the depute-clerks of Session. The tenants will shew the lands, and point out the boundaries thereof; and any person desirous to be informed of further particulars, may apply to Allan M'Dougal, writer to the signet, Robert Lindsay, writer in Inverary, factor on the lands, or James Fraser, writer to the signet, agent in the sale.

THE MILITARY CLUB meets at North's Tavern, on Thursday the 15th November. LORD CRAWFORD in the Chair.

It is hoped all Members in and about town will attend. Dinner at four o'clock.

FRENCH BRANDY.

RAMSAY, WILLIAMSON, and COMPANY, *Leith*, have for Sale, a cargo of BRANDY imported by them direct from Coniac.

They sell no less quantity than a Pipe.

NEW FRUIT.

JUST arrived from Malaga, in the Ann, Captain Mason, a Cargo of NEW FRUIT, consisting of

Sun Raisins, Lexia ditto } in casks and baskets.
Bloom ditto, Muscatelle ditto } in boxes and jars.
Wine Grapes in jars.
Jordon Almonds, Valentia ditto } in casks and boxes.
Figs in casks.
[illegible] } in chests and boxes.
China Oranges
Shumack in bags.

Orders addressed to Mess. John Thomson and Company, or Thomas Waugh, Leith, will be carefully executed.

N. B. Merchants may be supplied with best new Zant Currants in buts or small casks, by applying to Thomas Waugh as above.

NEW FRUITS, &c.

JUST arrived from Malaga, in the Peggy, George Skirven Master, a Cargo of NEW FRUITS, of a good quality, and at moderate prices.

Sun Raisins, Lexia Raisins, Malaga Figs } in casks.
Muscatelle Raisins, Bloom Raisins } in boxes.
Jordan Almonds } in boxes.
Valencia Almonds
White Wine Grapes, in [illegible] half chests, high topped.
ZANT CURRANTS.
SPANISH SHAG BASSES.
MOUNTAIN WINES.

Apply to Walker, Thomson, and Company, Edinburgh, or to David Liddell, at their Warehouse, Kirkgate, Leith, where, as usual, may be had, Wines of the best quality.

LIST of Certificates for killing of Game, issued by the Sheriff-Clerk of Argyleshire, from 1st July to 1st November 1787, in pursuance of an act of Parliament passed in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of his present Majesty.

C.

Campbell, Walter, of Shawfield, Esq; at Islayhouse.
Campbell, Dugald, of Carradill, Esq; at Carradill.
Campbell, Captain Smolet, of Major Alford's late independent infantry, at Craignish.
Campbell, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander, of the late 95th regiment, now at Glendaruel.
Campbell, John, of South-hall, at South-hall.
Campbell, John, Esq; of Airds, at Airds.
Campbell, George, tacksman of Arditarig.
Campbell, John, younger of Arnadill, at Arnadill.
Campbell, Captain Colin, younger of Stonefield at Barmore.
Campbell, Colonel Charles, of Barbreck, at Campbeltown.
Campbell, Ensign Alexander, of the late 74th regiment, at Ardgartan.
Campbell, Captain Robert, at Craig.
Campbell, Lieutenant Colin, younger of Ballivealan, at Ballivealan.
Campbell, Duncan, junior, writer in Inverary.
Campbell, Colin, younger of Kilmartine, at Cruachan.
Campbell, Colin, writer in Inverary.
Campbell, John, younger of Airds, at Airds.
Campbell, John, Esq; younger of Minard, at Minard.
Campbell, Alexander, younger of Ballakyle, at Kilmun.
Campbell, Ensign Robert, of the Royals, or 1st regiment of foot, presently at Kilmun
Campbell, Neil, Esq; of Inverliver, at Inverliver.
Campbell, Captain John, of the Prince of Wales's cutter, presently stationed at Oban
Campbell, Donald, Esq; of Saddell, at Saddell.
Campbell, Major-General John, of Strachurr, at Strachurr.
Campbell, Lieutenant Robert, of the Royals, or 1st regiment of foot, presently at Limecraigs.
Campbell, Lieutenant Patrick, at Inverscadle.
Crawfurd, Alexander, at Campbeltown, Justiciary Bailie over the herring-fisheries in Scotland.

D.

Dalziel, William, presently at Inverary.

F.

Forbes, James, at Ardchylen.
Fletcher, Lieutenant Andrew, late of the marines, now at Bernice.
Fletcher, John, younger of Dunans, at Dunans.

L.

Lamont, John, of Lamont, Esq; at Airdlamont.
Lamont, James, of Knockdow, at Kilmichael.
Livingstone, Duncan, tacksman of Invergaunan, at Invergaunan.
Lamont, Lieutenant Dugald, at Port-Glasgow.

M.

Macneal, Hector, Esq; of Ugadill.
Maclachlan, Donald, Esq; of Maclachlan, at Castlelachlan.
Macneill, John, younger of Ardelay, at Inverary.
Mackenzie, William, writer in Inverary.
Marshall, Donald, at Kaims in Cowall.
Maclachlan, Lieutenant Peter, of Greenhall, at Conich.
Maclaine, Captain Murdoch, of Lochbuy, at Moy.

P.

Porter, Lieutenant John, at Campbeltown.

R.

Reid, Sir John, of the Prince Ernest Augustus cutter, presently at Oban.
Riddle, Thomas Milles, Esq; younger of Ardnamurchan, at Strantian.

S.

Stewart, Ronald, younger of Fasnacloich, at Fasnacloich.

CERTIFICATES issued on Deputations.

Mactavish, Hugh, gamekeeper to his Grace the Duke of Argyll over his Grace's estates in Argyll and Dumbartonshires.
Macvicar, Archibald, gamekeeper to Walter Campbell of Shawfield over his estates in Argyll and Lanark-shires.
Maclean, John, at Barr, gamekeeper to Colonel Charles Campbell of Barbreck over his estate in Argyleshire.
Macintyre, Allan, at Barr, gamekeeper to said Colonel Charles Campbell of Barbreck, over his estate in Argyleshire.

EDW. HALL, Dep. Clk.

By order of his Majesty's Commissioners for managing the Stamp duties. JOHN BRETELL, Secretary.

MONEY TO LEND.

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS to be LENT on Personal Security, at Martinmas next.

Apply to Adam Stewart, writer in Edinburgh.

AREAS TO BE FEUED, FOR BUILDING.

TO be FEUED at Lauriston, Edinburgh, SIX SCOTCH ACRES of GROUND *for Building on*, the whole being laid out according to a Plan.—The buildings, when complete, will form an elegant oblong square. Each house will have besides a sufficient quantity of back ground for garden and offices.

The situation is well known to be remarkably warm and dry, having a gentle declivity to the south, and commanding views both extensive and delightful. It is much nearer to the Cross, to the Parliament-house, to the Exchequer, to the Boards of Custom and Excise, to the Public Banks, to the General Post Office, to the University, High School, &c. &c. than the ground at present feuing out in the New Town; and there is now easy and commodious access to both towns by the South Bridge on the east and north, and the Lothian-road on the west. The old city-wall, which greatly retarded the buildings on the south side of the town, is now removed. A new and elegant road, 60 feet wide, is begun to be made from the Lothian road to Bristo Port, by Lauriston; and at the foot of the ground there is an entry to the Meadow, one of the best public walks in the kingdom.

There is plenty of excellent water in the ground; and the feuers are entitled to have the town's water on the same terms with those in the new-extended royalty.

The inhabitants will be exempted from several taxes to which those of the royalty of the city of Edinburgh are subjected, such as Stent on Trade, Ministers Stipend, &c. which last burden alone is no less than *six per cent* upon the valued rent.

No premium or purchase-money will be demanded; nor will the payment of the feu-duties commence until the buildings are finished.

Apply to Mr Robertson, the Proprietor, at Lauriston.

PLAN *of the New Constitution for the United States of America.*

Sect. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorised to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour; and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Sect. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emolument whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Sect. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevents its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and, before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sect. 8. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States.

To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

To establish an uiform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coins, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

To establish post offices and post roads.

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

To provide and maintain a navy.

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and several naval forces.

To provide for calling forth the militia, to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia, according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State, in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings. And

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution, in the government of the United States, or in any department or office thereof.

Sect. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress, prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder, or *ex post facto* law, shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Sect. 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin, a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the nett produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and controul of the Congress. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a Foreign Power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

(To be continued.)

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, *Nov.* 3.

AT the Court at St James's, the 2d of November, 1787,

PRESENT,

The KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

IT is this day ordered, by his Majeſty in Council, That the Parliament which was to meet on Thurſday the fifteenth day of this inſtant November, be prorogued to Tueſday the twenty-ſeventh day of this inſtant November, then to meet for the diſpatch of buſineſs: And the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain is to cauſe a commiſſion to be prepared in the uſual manner for proroguing the Parliament accordingly.

W FAWKENER.

AT the Court at St James's, the 2d of November, 1787,

PRESENT,

The KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

HIS Majeſty in Council was this day pleaſed to declare George Marquis of Buckingham Lieutenant-General and General-Governor of his Majeſty's kingdom of Ireland. W. FAWKENER.

AT the Court at St James's, the 2d of November, 1787,

PRESENT,

The KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

WHEREAS his Majeſty was pleaſed, by his order in Council of the 26th of laſt month, to direct, that the ſeveral bounties therein mentioned ſhould continue to be paid to every able and ordinary ſeaman, and able-bodied landman, who ſhould, on or before the 31ſt day of December next, voluntarily enter themſelves to ſerve in his Majeſty's Royal Navy; and alſo that the rewards therein mentioned ſhould be paid to any perſon who ſhould, on or before the ſaid 31ſt day of December next, diſcover any ſeaman or ſeamen who might ſecrete themſelves, that ſo ſuch ſeaman or ſeamen ſhould be taken for his Majeſty's ſervice by any of his Majeſty's ſea officers employed in raiſing men:—His Majeſty, judging it no longer neceſſary to continue the armament at ſea, is pleaſed, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order and declare, That the ſaid bounties and rewards ſhall from henceforth any thing in the ſaid or be no longer paid or payable, ry notwithſtanding. Whereof all perſons concerned are to take notice, and govern themſelves accordingly. W. FAWKENER.

St Peterſburgh, Oct. 2.

Wedneſday laſt, being the anniverſary of her Imperial Majeſty's Coronation, it was celebrated here in Grand Gala. Upon this occaſion the Empreſs was pleaſed to confer upon ſeveral of the principal people here, both in the military and civil line, ſome very eminent marks of her favour, and in particular thirty-ſeven Knights were created in the different claſſes of the Order of St Volodimir.

War Office, Nov. 3. 1787.

13th Regiment of ſplit dragoons, Captain George Ramſden, from the half-pay of the late 102d regiment, is appointed to be Captain of a troop, vice Lewis Majendie.

17th Regiment of foot, Captain John Hayman, from the 77th regiment, to be Captain of a company, vice Bulſtrode Whitelocke.

30th Regiment of foot, John Barrett Henegan, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Patrick Garratt.

33d Regiment of foot, Captain Charles Madan, from the 75th regiment, to be Captain of a company, vice Robert Crawfurd.

37th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant William Pearſe, from the half-pay of the 113th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Madan.

44th Regiment of foot, John Charles Phipps, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Alexander Beddell.

60th Regiment of foot, Enſign John Lewis Prevoſt to be Lieutenant. William Clans, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Chaplain James Maneſty, from the half-pay of the 60th regiment, to be Chaplain. Chaplain Charles Mongan, from the half-pay of the ſaid regiment, to be Chaplain. Quarter-Maſter John Sommers, from the half-pay of the ſaid regiment, to be Quarter-Maſter.

61th Regiment of foot, John Clark, Gent. to be Quarter-Maſter. Surgeon John Clarke, from the half-pay of the ſaid regiment, to be Surgeon. Surgeon Iſaac Titford, from the half-pay of the ſaid regiment, to be Surgeon.

65th Regiment of foot, Captain-Lieutenant Alexander Macgregor to be Captain of a company, vice John Mackay. Lieutenant Henry Blacker to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Alexander Macgregor. Enſign William Harneſs to be Lieutenant, vice Henry Blacker. Hon. Auguſtus Barry to be Enſign, vice William Harneſs.

67th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant John Gordon, from the half-pay of the late 100th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Edward Heard.

73d Regiment of foot, Captain-Lieutenant Henry Allen, from the half-pay of the late 93d regiment, to be Lieutenant.

75th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Charles Madan, from the 37th regiment, to be Captain of a company. Captain Robert Crauſurd, from the 33d regiment, to be Captain of a company, vice Charles Madan.

77th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant John Hayman, from the 17th regiment of foot, to be Captain of a company. Captain Bulſtrode Whitelocke, from the 17th regiment of foot, to be Captain of a company, vice John Hayman.

MAILS.

Arrived—Ireland, 1.—France, 1.
Due—Ireland, 1.—Holland, 1.—Flanders, 1.

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS, *Nov.* 5.

Conſtantinople, Sept. 18. We have received accounts here of a dreadful rebellion having broke out at Smyrna; in conſequence of which a horrid maſſacre had taken place, in which upwards of 7000 Sciſmatick Greeks, and 400 Turks, were killed. The origin of the inſurrection is not certainly known; but the reaſon that ſo many Greeks were killed was, that the Turks in their fury ran through the ſtreets cutting every one they met to pieces, whether innocent or guilty. Other accounts ſay, that in Wallachia, through treachery on the part of the Turks againſt Sciſmatick Greeks, 600 of them, and almoſt as many Turks, have been killed. The general opinion among the Turks is, that the Greeks are more attached to Ruſſia by intereſt than by religion.

Smyatin, Sept. 9. The Ottoman troops continue their march towards Moldavia; they ravage almoſt every place they come to in their paſſage; among the reſt, they ſet fire to the city of Gallacz on the Danube.

According to letters from Jaſſy, the wife of Prince Ypſilanti, and thoſe of 13 other Chief Bojars, have been carried to Conſtantinople.

Trieſt, Sept 23. A courier from London is arrived here with important diſpatches for the Engliſh ſettlements in India. He will proceed to Venice, and there embark for Aleppo; and, having traverſed the deſart, will penetrate India by the way of Baſſora and the Perſian Gulph.

Leghorn, Sept. 28. The laſt advices from Alexandria, dated the 6th of laſt month, confirm the account that the Captain Pacha has treated with the rebel Beys, who, by paying the uſual tributes to the Porte, will remain in Upper Egypt. They are not to come to Grand Cairo without the Grand Signor's leave, and they have ſent three hoſtages as ſureties for their fidelity in obſerving this treaty. The Captain Pacha has received from the rebels 300 purſes for his own expences, and 1000 others for thoſe of the Porte. He has beſides raiſed 5000 for the Royal Treaſury. He is, they ſay, to quit Egypt as ſoon as the caravan for Mecca ſets off. Politicians pretend, that by making this peace he only means to gain time and procure reinforcements, which he wants to oppoſe the rebels with.

Warſaw, Oct. 12. Letters from Moldavia confirm the news, that a Turkiſh ſquadron, which ſailed from Oczako, attempted, the beginning of laſt month, to make a deſcent on the coaſt of Ruſſia between the forts of Kinburne and Jenikale, where the Ruſſians were ſurpriſed, and at firſt obliged to retreat; but their camp being reinforced, they bravely obliged the Turks to retreat with a conſiderable loſs, leaving behind them 2000 killed and wounded.

Paris, Oct. 23. They write from Breſt, that two ſtrangers, who lived in a very luxurious manner there, have been taken up, and that they ſuſpect them to be ſpies. There are at this time 22 ſhips of the line which will be ready to ſail within a fortnight.

Franckfort, Oct. 22. We have received advice, that the Emperor departed for Hungary the 15th of this month, without waiting the return of the courier who carried his Imperial Majeſty's *ultimatum* to Conſtantinople.

Utrecht, Oct. 28. By a publication iſſued this day, the Deputies of the States of this Province break and annihilate all the armed Societies and Free [illegible] of the Flat Countries; ordering thoſe who [illegible] cockades, and colours, within fifteen days, under pain of arbitrary correction to be inflicted on ſuch as ſhall not conform thereto.

Hague, Oct. 29. We learn that Mr Van Berkel, Ambaſſador from their High Mightineſſes to the United States of North America, and Mr Brantzen, Ambaſſador from their High Mightineſſes to the Court of Verſailles, will be recalled.

Hague, Oct. 30. On Sunday laſt the reigning Duke of Brunſwick Lunenburgh arrived here.—Yeſterday his Highneſs appeared upon the parade with his Serene Highneſs the Prince Stadtholder, the Princes of Anhalt, Coethen, and Heſſe Philipſthal, which rendered the parade uncommonly brilliant.

The ſame evening there was a Drawing Room and Supper at the old Court, which was ſplendidly illuminated, and brilliantly attended upon the occaſion.

LONDON, — *Nov.* 5.

Our letters from Holland, of yeſterday's mail adviſe, that the Burgomaſters and Counſellors of Amſterdam, having, on the 25th inſtant, ſent a commiſſion to his Serene Highneſs the Duke of Brunſwick, "requeſting the honour of his preſence in that city, as his Highneſs was ſo near to it, and begging him to name a day when they might expect the pleaſure of ſeeing him."—His Serene Highneſs returned for anſwer, "that he ſhould be charmed to viſit that city; but being obliged to go to the Hague, it was not in his power to fix upon any day for that purpoſe.

The ſame letters add, that a Commiſſion had been ſent by the Council of Amſterdam to the Hague, "ſupplicating his Serene Highneſs to uſe his good offices that the troops of his Pruſſian Majeſty ſhould evacuate that city, and the neighbourhood as ſoon as poſſible."

When the laſt accounts left Amſterdam, all the burghers and armed corps had not diſarmed, although peremptory orders had been iſſued by the States to that effect.

The embers of ſedition and faction are ſtill alive in various parts of Holland, and the ſeveral States are barely lukewarm in their ideas of annihilating their recent treaty with the Court of Verſailles.

It is beyond a doubt, that the city of Amſterdam would have been bombarded and pillaged long ſince by the Pruſſian troops, had it not been for the remonſtrances of the Britiſh Court againſt ſuch a meaſure, which would have ruined a great number of Engliſh merchants.—The Amſterdamers build upon this, and have not diſarmed.

A letter from Conſtantinople, dated September 22, ſays.—"On the 18th we had a new ſpectacle here; viz. The public entry of an Ambaſſador from an Indian Prince, well known for his warlike exploits againſt the Engliſh and the Marattas, that is to ſay, Tippoo Saib. The object of his miſſion is to render homage on the part of his maſter to the Grand Signor, in quality of Caliph and Supreme Chief of the Law of Mahomet. The numerous train which accompanied this public entry was preceeded by 150 Indians, habited according to the manner of their nation, but diſciplined and armed like Europeans, having two fifes, which played warlike muſic: They were followed by an Officer of the Chancery on horſeback, under a large paraſol; afterwards many other Officers of the Legation, and then the Ambaſſador himſelf, with two of the principal of his ſuite, carried in palanquins, which were ſumptuouſly decorated. A train ſo magnificient, the ſingular dreſſes, the eſcorte which the Porte uſually give; in ſhort, the unuſual mixture of the cuſtoms, and the people, Mahomedans, Gentiles and Chriſtians, excited a general curioſity."

Friday, after the Council broke up at St James's, the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland had a cloſet conference with the King, previous to his Majeſty ſetting off for Windſor.

Friday, the Royal Family dined together at the Queen's Lodge, at Windſor, it being Prince Edward's birth-day, who has completed his twentieth year; but there were no other obſervance of it.

Friday, Mr Pitt gave a dinner, at which, among other perſons, M. de Calonne was preſent. The Ex-Miniſter of France has been very cordially received in this country, and for ſome time paſt has been in habits of daily intercourſe with the members of our Cabinet.

Mr Eden is now on the eve of ſetting out for Madrid. He goes on a larger ſalary than was given to any of his predeceſſors in the Spaniſh embaſſy. He is to have 8000 l. a year inſtead of 6000 l. He takes with him a very extenſive houſehold. It comprehends not only a large retinue of ſervants, but a clergyman, phyſician, ſurgeon, and apothecary.

The Blue Ribbon, vacant by the death of the Duke of Rutland, is given to the Duke of Dorſet.

Mr Grenville goes with his brother as Secretary to Ireland.

The Marquis of Buckingham intends reaching the Caſtle by the 1ſt of December next.

We have the ſtrongeſt reaſon to believe, ſays a well-informed correſpondent, that the final ſettlement of an eſtabliſhed peace between this country and France is not yet complete, as the Court of Verſailles has obviouſly taken an advantage of the Court of London in the agreement that was a few days ago ſigned by the different Miniſters, [illegible] that declaration it was ſtipulated that each country ſhould diſarm, and be put on the ſame eſtabliſhment as they were on the firſt of January 1787. It has now, however, been diſcovered, that France at that period had near twenty ſail of the line more in commiſſion than we. This diſcovery has occaſioned a remonſtrance to the Court of France on that head, to demand that it ſhould be conſtrued, that each party ſhould be on the ſame footing.—Whether France will comply with this is yet a doubt; it nevertheleſs cannot be feared but that the ſame ſpirit which has actuated Mr Pitt in all his other conduct, will not ſuffer the wily arts of the French to trick us out of that ſuperiority which they could not obtain by force.

The Counter Declaration of the Court of France, from the deſire of making it as little offenſive to the pride of that high-minded nation, [illegible] tremely unexplicit and equivocal. "The communication made to the Court of London on the 16th of laſt month by M. Barthelemy, having had no other object than to announce to that Court an intention, the motives of which no longer exiſt."—There is ſo much unexplained myſtery in this ſentence, that it is impoſſible for us to decide on the previous circumſtances between the two Courts.—The declaration alluded to ought to have been produced, to know the preciſe intention of the Court of France.

If the Counter Declaration be true, it could not be hoſtile; for it ſays, "The intention of his Gallic Majeſty never has been [illegible] by force in the affairs of the United Provinces." If then that Declaration was friendly and pacific, on what grounds can Miniſters juſtify the meaſures they have taken, at an expence of two millions? If they did not give credit to the pacific Declaration of France on the 16th ult. what ſufficient reaſon have they for believing the Declaration of amity made now?

In the Counter Declaration there is no mention made of the Treaty of Alliance offenſive and defenſive, exiſting between France and the United Provinces. A curious and important queſtion ariſes on the ſubject. Will a Treaty of Alliance with us ſuperſede the one now exiſting with them? or, in other words, will the act of entering into one engagement deſtroy another? The Dutch are now bound to ſupply France with a certain force, land and ſea, in caſe of war. Does the preſent revolution extinguiſh this treaty? or is it to be relinquiſhed by France? It ſurely cannot be aſſerted that the difficulty is got over, until France ſhall ſpecifically ſurrender that treaty, or acquieſce in its ſuperſedure.

The copiouſneſs and variety of Shakeſpeare's language has been often exemplified in the eaſe and propriety with which it may be applied to the common occurrences of real life. It is no leſs applicable to the tranſactions of Kings and Empires, as will readily appear by the following tranſlation of the Counter Declaration of the French Court concerning the affairs of Holland:

France—I here do give thee (England) that with all my heart,
Which, but thou haſt already, with all my heart
I wou'd keep from thee.

How much more explicit and intelligible than the paraphraſtic tranſlation that appeared in the Gazette?

On Wedneſday morning laſt, orders were ſent to the ſeveral contractors for naval ſtores, &c. to diſcontinue their contracts, and at the ſame time to ſend in their propoſals upon what terms they are ſatisfied to relieve Government from the contracts already entered into.

Upon ſome of the articles Adminiſtration will loſe about five per cent. and upon others they will be conſiderable gainers—particularly in thoſe of rum and hemp.

It is computed that, on the general ſale of the articles agreed for by Government on the idea of a war, it will not leave a loſs of *one million*, which million is to be provided for partly by the iſſuing of Exchequer bills, and partly by the ſurplus of the year's revenue; and for this we have gained national honour and the bleſſings of peace.

Inſtructions are given from the Admiralty, that when ſome of the men of war come to be paid off, in order to reduce the marine to the peace eſtabliſhment, as at the commencement of the preſent year, purſuant to the late agreement at Paris, that the beſt ſailors may be picked for manning the guardſhips, of which there will be ſeven at Portſmouth, five at Plymouth, and four in the river Medway. All the ſhips are to be of 74 guns; thoſe of higher or lower rates to be laid up as ordinary. The Port Admirals at Plymouth and Portſmouth, as well as the commanding officers in the Medway, are expected to be changed.

Since the publication of the laſt Gazette, inſurances to the Weſt Indies, which were done at ten per cent. in caſe of a war, have fallen to four.

The able-bodied ſeamen picked up during the late preſs, will not amount to many more than thoſe neceſſary to ſupport the *full* of a peace eſtabliſhment, which Government in future mean to ſupport. The army, it is ſaid, will likewiſe be reinforced in the ſame proportion.

The ſtocks fluctuated on Friday very much—they were at one time at 76 3-eighths, but afterwards fell to 76 for the account.

Miniſters now feel themſelves very much at eaſe. They have now nothing to do but *borrow two millions, and find taxes for five.*

On Wedneſday next the experiment will begin to be tried of ſending the mails off every firſt and third Wedneſday in each month for the Weſt Indies, from the General Poſt office in Lombard-ſtreet.

No circumſtance has happened during the preſent reign ſo truly diſgraceful to the Court as the *contempt* ſhewn by the Common Council on Thurſday. It will ſcarcely be believed, that a motion, made by an Alderman, for an *addreſs to the King*, on the ſubject of *peace*, was ſo exceedingly *obnxious*, there was not *one* man to be found in the whole Court who would ſecond the motion.

Saturday afternoon, between two and three o'clock, died, [illegible] lingering illneſs, at his Palace at Fulham, the Right Rev. Father in God Richard Lowth, Lord Biſhop of London. His Lordſhip was tranſlated from the See of Oxford on the death of Dr Terrick, in the year 1777; and was eſteemed one of the moſt accompliſhed ſcholars of the age.

St Paul's great bell was tolled on the above [illegible] from half an hour paſt ſeven till eight o'clock yeſterday morning.

His Lordſhip's ſucceſſor will, it is ſaid, be either the Biſhop of Cheſter, or the Biſhop of Peterborough.

Dr Lowth was diſtinguiſhed for his poetic abilities in the year 1729, when he publiſhed a Poem called *Catharine Hill*—in celebrity of a hill of that name near Wincheſter;—of which ſchool the Doctor was then a diſciple. About the ſame period, he [illegible] *The Genealogy of Chriſt.* His rhetoric of the Scriptures is a truly claſſic performance; and his Engliſh Grammar will be ever held in the higheſt eſtimation by the lovers of pure writing.

It is a ſingular circumſtance, but it is as true as it is ſingular, that the late Biſhop of Hereford never preached one ſermon in his dioceſe during his long epiſcopal government over it. Nay, his Lordſhip preached but one ſermon during the lengthened period of his epiſcopacy, and that was on a very aukward occaſion—the martyrdom of his anceſtor Charles I.

Mr David Roſs, the actor, is a memorable example of the viciſſitudes of human life. This gentleman, in the younger part of his days, was the favourite of the fair, and the delight of every convivial ſociety he frequented. In his theatrical profeſſion, too, he enjoyed a very conſiderable portion of public favour in the foremoſt characters of the drama, even at the zenith of Garrick's fame, and during the beſt exhibitions of Garrick's wonderful powers. Mr Roſs, at this period, poſſeſſes his faculties in great vigour, and, in parts adapted to his time of life, would certainly lend an eſſential ſupport to the ſtage, and yet all his efforts to procure an engagement have proved ineffectual; and if he had depended upon the ſubſiſting influence of his talents, according to the thoughtleſs practice of his profeſſion, and not ſecured a little comfortable proviſion for the winter of age, he might at preſent be totally deſtitute of common neceſſaries. This gentleman laſt winter had the misfortune to fracture his leg in a very terrible manner, and the expences attending that calamity have ſeverely intrenched upon his income.

Mrs Steele, adverti[illegible] by the Society for protecting trade againſt ſwindlers, has been long known in the regions of diſſipation. She was the intimate friend of the late Mrs Baddeley, and was remarkable for her adroitneſs in ſeducing young girls and old gentlemen.

Authentic accounts from Liſbon ſtate, that the vintage has totally failed in Portugal; in conſequence of which Port wine has riſen three pound per pipe in the country. The proſpect of a moſt plenteous vintage was ſuch, that it was generally prognoſticated the produce would be equal to thoſe of 1763 and 1765; but juſt as the grapes were ripening, the rains fell in ſuch quantities as to burſt the fruit, and ſpoil them almoſt altogether.

A certain Peter Belin, of South Carolina, has, with much labour, hazard, and expence, diſcovered and introduced into that State three ſeveral principles of water-works:—One to overflow with water the ſurface of any tract of land twenty-ſix feet or more above the level of any river or courſe of water, at a cheap, eaſy, and expeditious rate. Another to drain low overflowed lands down to any depth, and to throw water up to any height from one to two hundred feet perpendicular:—And alſo a certain other machine, that will, in eighteen months or two years at fartheſt, freſhen any ſalt marſh land ſo as to make it fit for the culture of any kind of produce ſuitable to the climate of Carolina; and at the ſame time to beat out rice, grind or ſaw lumber, in a certain regular, conſtant, and eaſy proceſs. All of theſe inventions are conducted in the ſimpleſt manner, and conſtructed upon plain and eaſy principles, built at a moderate expence, and promiſing to be of the greateſt utility.

Letters from Nantz inform us, that an embargo has been laid on all the merchantmen anchored in the river as far as Paimbœuf, on account of the embarkation of the troops they are ſending to America.

Letters from Paris ſay, that authentic news is arrived in that city of the almoſt total loſs of the Ruſ-

fleet in the Black Sea, by a very violent tempest. Eleven ships were entirely loft, and a twelfth (the Admiral's) was driven into Conftantinople.—This intelligence meets little credit.

The moft of the Imperial troops under-mentioned are already on their march towards the frontiers of Turkey; and which, with thofe under marching orders for the fame deftination, amount to

94 battalions of infantry, of 1400 men each,	135,360
3 battalions artillery, 1000 each	3000
63 divifions of cavalry, 400 each	25,000
In the whole.	163,560

To command which, the following General officers are appointed, viz. one Chief General, one Quarter Maſter-General, two Generals of cavalry, three Generals of artillery, 14 Lieutenant-Generals, and 27 Major-Generals.

Military Character of Captain JAMES FERGUSON.

TO uſe Lord Rodney's expreſſion, this "vete-ran," is one of that eccentric mould which dame Nature would find it difficult to caſt again in the ſame ſtate of originality; let it nevertheleſs be underſtood, that the compoſition contains not one ſingle ſpeck of baſe metal, and had the impreſſion received a finiſh from the arts, ſciences, and graces, the *tout enſemble* might have been deemed a piece of maſterly workmanſhip. Take it however as it is in its preſent rude ſtate, there is an intrinſic value in Captain Ferguſon's character, far beyond the borrowed luſtre of a poliſhed education.

Throughout the late, as in former wars, this officer was always remarked for his uncommon bravery and thorough-bred ſeamanſhip. No kind of ſervice came amiſs to him, and if he had a choice it was that where danger was to be courted. In this kind of gallantry Captain Ferguſon was always an adept, and his ſervices in America and the Weſt Indies bear ample teſtimony to this aſſertion. Many were the acts of bravery he diſplayed, when commanding, at different periods, the Brune, Venus, and Terrible, and ſuch was the whole tenor of his conduct during the late war, that not long after his return to Europe, his Majeſty was pleaſed to appoint him Lieutenant Governor of that noble aſylum for Britiſh tars, (Greenwich Hoſpital) which is the pride of England, and the admiration of all the world.

Extract of a letter from Windſor, Nov. 1.

"At ten o'clock this day, the Prince and Princeſs of Naſſau, arrived at the Caſtle Inn, from Baron de Alvenſleben's, at Ham, and at twelve went to St George's Hall, where their Majeſties, the Duke of York, and the Princeſſes, were ready to receive them.

"After much converſation, the curioſities of the Caſtle were exhibited, which engaged their attention about two hours, though they had the inſpection of little more than the China preſented from the King of Naples, and the Paintings in the King's Preſence Chamber, by Mr Weſt, now called the Canopy Room, the grandeur of which is beyond deſcription. The King, the Duke of York, and the Prince of Naſſau, walked to the Cathedral, followed by the Queen, and the Princeſſes, in carriages, to ſee the ſtained window, by Jarvis, taken from Weſt, where they remained about an hour.

"The regiments on duty here were drawn out before the guard-room, with their band, and as their Majeſties paſſed, ſaluted, and played, "God ſave the King."

"The company then adjourned to the Queen's Lodge, where an elegant dinner was provided. The perſonages preſent were their Majeſties, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Prince and Princeſs of Naſſau, the Princeſs Royal, the Princeſſes Auguſta, Eliſabeth, Mary, Sophia, and Amelia, Lady Effingham, Lady Howe, &c. About eight o'clock in the evening, the Prince and Princeſs of Naſſau ſet off for Ham.

"The Prince of Naſſau is a tall thin man, rather pale, but in his deportment very much the gentleman. He ſpeaks the Engliſh language with great fluency.

"The Princeſs is very handſome, has no foreign appearance in her carriage, and is reputed to be a very accompliſhed woman. She appears about the age of the Princeſs Royal."

Extract of a letter from Middleburgh, Oct. 30.

"The States of this Province (Zealand) which are now ſitting, have been deliberating upon a propoſal for ſending a congratulatory addreſs to the Prince and Princeſs of Orange, on the happy reſtoration of the public tranquillity, and their late return to the Hague; but it has been objected, that the addreſs would come with better grace when peace is compleately reſtored, which may be by Chriſtmas, to which time the addreſs of congratulation is poſtponed, then to be re-conſidered."

Extract of a letter from Rotterdam, Oct. 31.

"We have had for two days paſt the heavieſt gales of wind perhaps ever known in this part of Europe. We apprehend much miſchief muſt have been done on the coaſt, at preſent we only hear of two ſchuyts being on ſhore near Scheveling; the crews of which narrowly eſcaped with their lives. At Catwyck a wreck has been drove near the ſhore, but nothing to give any certain intelligence."

PRICE of STOCKS, Nov. 5.

Bank Stock, 153¾.
New 4 per cent. 1777, 94½ a ⅝.
3 per cent. Ann. 1785, 114½ a 114.
3 per cent. red. 75¼ a 74¾.
3 per cent. con. 76½ a 75½ a ¾.
3 per cent. 1726, —
Long Ann. 22 5-16ths a ¼.
32 Years Ann. 1778, 13 13-16ths a ¼.
India Stock, —
3 per cent. India Ann. —
India Bonds, —
South Sea Stock, —
Old S. S. Ann. 74⅝ a ¼.
New ditto, —
3 per cent. 1751, —
New Navy and Victualling Bills, 2¼ diſc.
Exch. Bills, 23 a 25 s. prem.
Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 17 s. 6 d.
Prizes, —

WIND AT DEAL, Nov. 4. S. W.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, Oct. 14.

"According to authentic letters from Peterſburgh, the Prince de Potemkin will have 100,000 men under his command, beſides 50 or 60,000 men from Mount Caucaſus and the Cuban. It is alſo ſaid the Prince is at preſent at Eliſabeth Gorod in ſuch a poſition as that he can approach Okzakow; and that the Count de Romanzow, who commands a corps of about 50,000 men, had put his troops in motion, to go towards Neiſter, carrying along with him 60 pieces of heavy artillery, in order to commence hoſtilities.

"By letters from Conſtantinople, of the 25th September, the internuncio of the Imperial Court at the Porte, had demanded an audience of the Grand Vizier, which could not take place before the 27th, on account of the feaſt of the petit Bairam. The tone of language which that Miniſter has orders to hold at this audience, according to every appearance, will not be very ſoft; ſo that it is expected, by the firſt advice from Turkey, that this internuncio will be put in the ſame ſituation with the Ambaſſador of the Court of Ruſſia, who is now ſhut up in the Seven Towers.

"It is ſaid, that his Imperial Majeſty will leave this place the 25th of this month, in order to go to Hungary."

By a letter from the Hague, the 29th ult. it appears, that the States of Holland had taken under conſideration certain papers, reſpecting the ſending a body of French artillery into Holland; and that they had agreed to ſend copies of theſe papers to Mr l'Eſtevenon de Berkenrode, their Ambaſſador at Paris, in order to be laid before the Compte de Montmorin, charging him to declare, that their High Mightineſſes value too highly the favour and friendſhip of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and are too much attached to the defenſive treaty entered into between them, to be inſenſible of the abuſe that has been made to his Majeſty's goodneſs, without their knowledge or conſent, in marching theſe troops clandeſtinely into the territories of their High Mightineſſes, without their having made the ſmalleſt requiſition. That this muſt have been the plot of ſome perſons who have abuſed the name of their High Mightineſſes, and who have by this means interrupted the good underſtanding and ſtrick alliance which ſubſiſts ſo happily between the two nations.—That this matter appears of ſo great importance, that their High Mightineſſes are under the neceſſity of ſoliciting his Chriſtian Majeſty in the moſt preſſing yet friendly manner, that he would communicate, *by whom, and in what manner*, the demands which may be productive of the moſt diſagreeable conſequences to the State, in exaſperating the Provinces againſt one another, and kindling the flames of civil war.—What anſwer France will give to this requiſition a little time will determine.

Yeſterday, the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council appointed Mr John Kay to be Reſident Bailie of Leith, in room of Captain William Pitlans, who has refuſed to accept that office.

Laſt Friday, died at Springwood-park, near Kelſo, Sir James Douglas, Knight and Baronet, Admiral of the White, having been in his Majeſty's ſervice ſeventy-two years of his life.

Died at the manſe of Gratney, in an advanced age, on yeſterday ſe'ennight, the Rev. Mr James Gait, miniſter of that parith.

On Sunday laſt died at Dumfries, Mrs Nimmo, relict of the late Mr Nimmo, minider of Johnſton.

On Tueſday the 6th current, died at Langſide, Miſs Helen Stuart, daughter of the late Sir John Stuart of Caſtlemilk, Bart.

On Thurſday the 1ſt current, died at Glaſgow, much reſpected by all his acquaintances, Mr John Greenlaw merchant, formerly of Boſton New England.

On Wedneſday the 31ſt of October, died at Gratney manſe, the Reverend Mr James Gath, in the 88th year of his age, and 60th of his miniſtry in that pariſh. He was a man of great learning, ſtrict piety, and univerſal benevolence. His death is much regretted by his friends and numerous acquaintances, particularly the people in Gratney pariſh, where his name will long be remembered with gratitude and eſteem.

Yeſterday ſe'ennight were tried at Annan, before the Sheriff of the county of Dumfries, two women from Nutberry, in the pariſh of Kirkpatrick-Fleming, named Sarah Johnſtone, and Nelly Nelſon, her daughter, for ſtealing two webs of linen cloth, belonging to Mr Francis Bell of Carruthers. After a long trial, and ſtrict inveſtigation into their guilt, they were convicted, and ſentenced by the Sheriff to baniſhment from the county of Dumfries, during their lives, under a certification, in caſe they return, to be apprehended, impriſoned, whipped through the ſtreets of Dumfries, and again baniſhed. It appeared upon the trial, that one Mary Gorley had been concerned in the theft: but ſhe abſconded with the linen, and could not be apprehended.

The following relation may be depended on as authentic: There was bought, about four weeks ago, a bee hive, which ſtood at Captain Morrice's of Craig, about two miles from Glaſgew, which weighed, after the bees were ſmoked, 256 lb. Engliſh weight, for 4 l. 12 s. 6 d. the ſkep to be returned, which dropped betwixt 24 and 25 Scots pints of excellent honey, and ſeven pints of a coarſer quality, beſides 5½ lb. of wax. As ſuch a quantity of honey, perhaps, was never taken from a bee-hive in this country, it may probably raiſe an emulation among thoſe who have the curioſity to keep theſe induſtrious creatures.

In the garden of Mill Meadows, near Moffat, there are three pear trees only; all which bloſſomed in the ſpring, and produced a very good crop, which was ſhaken at Lammas. They all bloſſomed a ſecond time, and produced a conſiderable crop—one of them having about three dozen. It bloſſomed a third time, and has for that crop above a dozen of well-formed pears, which are yet on the tree. But what is more remarkable, it bloſſomed fairly for a fourth crop, which, by reaſon of a froſty night, diſappeared but lately.

On Thurſday laſt a chaiſe-driver belonging to Mr Howe in Carliſle was unfortunately loſt in croſſing the Eſk. He had been driving a gentleman from Carliſle to Gratney, in his own carriage, and was returning home with the horſes when the accident happened: The horſes were ſaved.

A ſurpriſing inſtance of affection in one of the canine ſpecies.—A Mr Brayfield, of Hoxton, has in his poſſeſſion at this time a dog, of the terrier kind, that howls, and even ſheds tears whenever his maſter ſeems indiſpoſed, ſo as to lay down his head. Mr Brandon, late of Chick-lane, Smithfield, had one of the ſame ſort, who during his maſter's late illneſs, never ſtirred from his bed ſide, nor from his coffin after his deceaſe; and what was moſt ſingular, he followed the corps to St Sepulchre's Church, where he leaped upon the bier ſeveral times, and after the body was interred, remained upon the grave till he was perfectly famiſhed.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Nov. 1.

"Monday night, the Right Hon. Lord Frederick Campbell arrived in the Le Deſpencer packet from Holyhead. It is ſaid his viſit to this kingdom, independent of his perſonal regard for Mr Lees, is to qualify for his recent appointment of Vice-Treaſurer."

Extract of a letter from an officer in the army, at Dominica, to his friends in Dumfries, dated Roſeau, Sept. 2. 1787.

"The packet being upon the point of ſailing, I have only time to inform you in general, that upon the 29th ult. this iſland was viſited with the annual ſcourge of the climate, a ſevere hurricane. Our barracks, which are upon the hill, at ſome diſtance from the town of Roſeau, are entirely raſed to the ground. The ſame good fortune, however, which already ſaved me from ſhipwreck, attended me on this occaſion, my ſtation being that night in the town, which, by its low ſituation, was ſcreened from the fury of the ſtorm. The violence of the wind was particularly directed to that part of the barracks where Capt. M. Mr G. and myſelf uſually reſide; both theſe gentlemen lie very ill of the bruiſes they received on the falling of the houſe.—Trunks and different parts of the furniture of the rooms, have been picked up among plantations at a conſiderable diſtance. Every veſſel that happened to be near the coaſt is on ſhore."

Extract of a letter from Meſſ. Wood and Howden dated Elſinore, Oct. 23.

"Yeſterday morning, the Nelly of Fiſher-row, Capt. James Burns for Memel, in ballaſt, had the misfortune to get aſhore upon the Gwincottoms, over which ſhe was forced by the violence of the wind, but ſo leaky, that they were obliged to run her aſhore within a mile of the reef, to ſave their lives. We ſee very little probability of ſaid veſſel being got off again, as ſhe is at preſent full of water."

Extract of a letter from Bayonne, Oct. 10.

"The village of Sangueſſa, on the frontier of Arragon, has been the victim of the greateſt calamity ever experienced in that part of the world, owing to a violent ſtorm. The prodigious quantity of rain that fell on the mountains of Saca, occaſioned ſuch terrible inundations that out of four hundred houſes, which compoſed the village, one only is remaining. Two thouſand perſons have been buried under the waters, which roſe fourteen feet higher than they generally do. All the mills, the wells, a great quantity of cattle; all are ravaged and deſtroyed. Ten or twelve villages are reduced to the greateſt miſery, and the kingdom of Navarre is a deplorable object of compaſſion. This dreadful diſaſter happened the 24th of laſt month, and ſince that time the rains have never ceaſed. The 6th inſtant there fell ſuch a quantity at Pampeluna, that the ſtreets of the town appeared like rivers all of a ſudden. The torrents have carried away two woollen manufactories, with a hundred bales of that valuable commodity. Upwards of twenty houſes have been overthrown; and the ſecond inundation was as terrible as the firſt: the vines, the olive trees, with various other things; men, and animals of every kind have been deſtroyed; in a word, every thing preſents the image of total deſtruction. The ſmalleſt brook has cauſed incredible damage. We can have no news from any part of Upper Navarre nor of Arragon, on account of the impoſſibility of the couriers paſſing. I was at Cambo the day of the laſt horror. The rain did not ceaſe for eight-and-twenty hours, the river Nive roſe twelve feet above its banks, and overflowed all the plains. The Turky wheat, the flax, the hay, and the cattle that happened to be in its way, were ſwept off by the torrent. The bridge at Uſtarits has been forced away, and left the inhabitants in the greateſt diſtreſs."

The IRISH STATE LOTTERY begins drawing on Monday firſt the 12th November, and *Not Two Blanks to a Prize.* The Tickets and Shares, in Halves, Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenths, ſtamped and ſecured agreeable to Act of Parliament, are ſold and regiſtered by WHITE AND MITCHEL, oppoſite to the Tron Church, Edinburgh, where great variety of Tickets and Shares is kept, being the *Only Licenſed State Lottery Office in Scotland*, connected with the houſe of Meſſrs RICHARDSON AND GOODLUCK, London; and where, in the laſt and preceding Lotteries, the greateſt number of Capital Prizes have been ſold and ſhared, viz. ſix of 20,000l. ſeven of 10,000l. eighteen of 5000l. twenty-ſeven of 2000l. fifty-one of 1000l. and ſixty ſeven of 500l. Of which one of 5000l. one of 2000l three of 1000l. and ſix of 500l. were ſold at Edinburgh. Schemes to be had, gratis, at the office. Letters, poſt paid, duly anſwered.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK,

Nov. 3 Ulyſſes, Burr, from Liverpool, with goods.
4. Favourite, Angus, from Sligo, with ditto.
Induſtry, Brown, from Drogheda, with ditto.
Nelly, Blair, from Eaſdale, with ſlates.
Savage ſloop of war.
5. Jackie, Hartwell, from North Carolina, with goods.

SAILED,

2. Betty, Ker, for Drogheda, with coals.
Betty, Mains, for the Roſſes, with ditto.
3. Jeſſie, Dunnet, for Jamaica, with goods.
Providence, M'Kirdy, for Dublin, with ditto.
5. Janets, M'Intoſh, for Cork, with ditto.

REPORT *of the* Quantities of Meal *brought into the Meal Market of Edinburgh, with the Prices at which it ſold, Nov.* 6. 1787.

Lothian oat-meal,	725	bolls.
South Country ditto,	282	

	s.	d.	
Beſt Lothian oat-meal ſold at	16	3	per boll.
Second ditto,	15	9	
Third ditto,	15	0	
Beſt South Country ditto,	15	3	
Second ditto,	14	3	
Third ditto,	13	9	
Beſt meal ſold by retail at	1	1	per peck.
Second ditto,	1	0½	
Third ditto,	1	0	

Thermometer and Barometer ſince our laſt:

					Ther.	Bar.
Monday,	*Nov.*	5	8 o'clock,	P. M.	42	28.96
Tueſday,	—	6.	8 —	A. M.	43	28.80
			8 —	P. M.	41	28.80
Wedneſday,	—	7.	8 —	A. M.	40	29.00
			8 —	P. M.	40	29.10
Thurſday,	—	8.	8 —	A. M.	40	29.14

SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND,

Oct 21. Jane and Mary, of and from Alloa, Watſon, for Memel, in ballaſt.
Favourite, of Kirkaldy, Oliphant, from Leith, for Memel, in ballaſt.
Nancy, of and for Arbroath, Chriſtie, from Riga, flax.
Hope, of and for Anſtruther, Gray, from Memel, with timber.
Saliſbury, of Newcaſtle, Biſhop, from Memel, for Leith, with timber.
Breadalbane, of and for Perth, Campbell, from Memel, with timber.
Curvin, of and for Workington, Falcon, from Memel, with timber.
Neptune, of and for Ayr, Goldie, from Memel, timber.
Royal Bounty, of and for Leith, Paton, from St Peterſburgh, with ſundries.
Three Friends, of and for Leith, Stephenſon, from St Peterſburgh, with tallow and hemp.
Anne, of Newcaſtle, Young, from St Peterſburgh, for Grangemouth, with deals, &c.
23. Peggy, of and for Dyſart, Pearſon, from Memel, timber
Merchant, of Newcaſtle, Thomſon, from Memel, for Inverneſs, with baulks.
Fame, of Dundee, Niſh, from St Peterſburgh, with hemp and iron.

Elſinore, Oct. 23. 1787.—Wind N. W.

WOOD AND HOWDEN.

ARRIVED AT LEITH,

Nov. 7. Three Friends, Stevenſon, from Peterſburgh, goods.
Two ſloops with coals.

SAILED,

Chriſtian, Somerville, for N——ſtle, with goods.
Provid——ſon, for Glaſgow, with ditto.
Cullodan, M'Laren, for Inverneſs, with ditto.
Mally Lighton, Bryce, for Montroſe, with ditto.
Oughton, Roſs, for London, with ditto.
Iſabella, Murray, for Aberdeen, with ditto.
Ceres, Brown, for Newcaſtle, in ballaſt.
Jones, Innes, for Limekilns, in ditto.
Mary and Ann, Wilſon, for Wilbeach, in ditto.
Unity, Ayrſom, for Largo, in ditto.
Prime, Millar, for Alloa, in ditto.
Oſwald, Beattie, for Burntiſland, in ditto.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

By Order of the Commiſſioners appointed by act of Parliament, for erecting Four Light Houſes, in the Northern Parts of Great Britain.

A LIGHT HOUSE is now erected, with Lamps and Reflectors, on Kinnaird Caſtle, at Kinnaird's Head, near Fraſerburgh, in the county of Aberdeen;—latitude, 57 d. 42 m. and longitude, 1 d. 20 m. weſt of London; Cairnbulg from the Light Houſe bearing S. E. and Troup Point W. N. W.

The Lantern is 120 feet above the Level of the ſea, at high water, and will be ſeen from S. E. from W. N. W. and intermediate points of the Compaſs on the north of theſe two points.

The Lantern will be *lighted* on the 1ſt day of December next.

Sale of Houſes in South Leith.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

THE remaining part of the HOUSES and LOFTS, lying in the head of the Sheriff-brae, which belonged to the deceaſed William Dryſdale, merchant there.

The Entry to be at Martinmas, 1787.

For particulars, apply to John Beadie, merchant in Leith.

Lands in Argyleſhire to Let.

To be LET for ſuch a number of years as ſhall be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitſunday next 1788,

THE Lands of Nether Finnicharn, Upper Finnicharn, Garvalt, Craignure, Upper and Nether Brenichelys, Gallanich, Feorline, Inverae, and Crarae, all lying contiguous in the pariſh of Glaſrie, and diviſion of Argyle.

The farms of Upper and Nether Finnicharns and Garvalt, are ſituated upon the great freſh water lake of Lochow, at the diſtance of fifteen miles from Inverary, the head burgh of the county, to which there is a good road paſſing through the farms. They are equally well adapted for ſheep as black cattle. There is abundance of limeſtone in the low grounds; and as plenty of peats are to be had on the lands, they may be eaſily improved at little expence.

The lands of Upper and Nether Brenichelys and Craignure lie within ſix meaſured miles of Inverary, upon the great line of road leading from thence to Campbeltown, and for ſome time paſt have been under a ſheep ſtock, for which they are well adapted, being reckoned by good judges, capable of grazing 3000 ſheep; and there is upon theſe farms an exceeding good ſteading of houſes.

The lands of Feorline, Gallanich, Crarae, and Inverae are ſituated upon the ſide of Loch Fine, are of great extent, and abound with peats and limeſtone.—The road from Inverary to Campbeltown runs through moſt of theſe lands.

Thoſe deſirous of becoming tackſmen may give in propoſals betwixt and Candlemas next, to Dugald Campbell, Eſq; of Ederline, the proprietor, at St Andrew's; Allan M'Dougall writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; or to the Rev. Mr Dugald Campbell, miniſter of Kilmichael of Glaſrie, by Inverary; and ſuch as are not accepted, will be concealed, if deſired.

Dugald M'Kellar in Brevallich, ground officer upon the eſtate, will ſhow the different farms.

FOR LONDON,

THE LADY HANNAH,

Now lying in Leith Harbour, taking in goods, and will ſail with the firſt fair wind.

The Lady Hannah is a new Ship, built on purpoſe for the trade; and as ſhe takes but a few paſſengers in the cabin, thoſe who wiſh to be well accommodated, will pleaſe to apply in time.

Enquire at Charles Henry Ker, Leith.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

The BETSEY of DUNBAR,

(A NEW SMACK,)

WILLIAM MILLER Maſter,

Is now lying in Leith harbour, taking in goods for London, and will ſail the 17th November current.

This veſſel ſails remarkably faſt, and has elegant accommodation for paſſengers, who will meet with the beſt uſage.

For freight and paſſage, apply to the Captain at his houſe, Precious Cloſe, or Robert Hewat, Alexander's Land, Shore, of Leith.

EXCISE OFFICE, Edinburgh, November 7. 1787.

BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE, THE COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE,

THere is to be expoſed to Sale by public Auction, at the following Places, and on the Days after mentioned, viz.

PORTS.	FOR FOREIGN EXPORTATION, OR SHIP STORES				FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.				
	Brandy.	*Rum.*	*Gin.*	*Britiſh Spirits*	*Brandy.*	*Rum.*	*Gin.*	*Cinnam Waters.*	*Britiſh Spirits.*
	Gallons.	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons*
Montroſe, on Friday the 16th current,	1214	—	328	—	7½	8½	430	—	2½
Arbroath, on Saturday the 17th,	—	—	453	—	42	15½	316	—	—
Dundee, on Monday the 19th,	297	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anſtruther, on Tueſday the 20th,	350	—	424	—	—	—	350	—	—
St Andrews, ſame day,	—	—	—	—	—	—	84	—	—
Bruntiſland, on Wedneſday the 21ſt,	—	—	—	228	—	—	—	—	—
Alloa, on Thurſday the 22d,	—	—	—	193	—	—	—	—	—
Glaſgow, on Friday the 23d,	212½	—	—	1778	44	10	8	—	766½
Dunbarton, on Saturday the 24th,	—	—	—	253	9	—	—	—	222
Hamilton and Kirkintilloch, ſame day,	—	—	—	—	78	4	—	—	117
Ayr, on Monday the 26th,	1777	166	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irvine, on Tueſday the 27th,	493	—	—	—	7	8	—	—	21
Paiſley, Wedneſday the 28th,	—	—	—	—	43	3½	—	—	342
Greenock, on Thurſday the 29th,	154½	176½	110	26½	20	78	6½	—	195½
Kirkcudbright, on Monday 3d December,	—	—	—	—	89	20	60	—	—
Wigton, on Tueſday the 4th,	—	—	—	—	1119	57	380	—	—
Glenluce, on Wedneſday the 5th,	—	—	—	—	162	114	216	—	—
Stranraer, on Thurſday the 6th,	—	—	—	—	1246	97	378	—	—
Dumfries, on Friday the 7th,	—	—	—	—	99	52	—	—	32
Annan, on Saturday the 8th,	—	—	—	—	217	—	—	—	—
Dunbar and Haddington, on Monday the 10th,	—	—	—	219	11	27	178½	21	108
Muſſelburgh and Dalkeith, Tueſday the 11th,	—	—	—	—	32	—	75	—	136
Falkirk and Linlithgow, Wedneſday the 12th,	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	387
Eyemouth, on Thurſday the 13th,	—	—	132	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note. The above Goods are to be diſpoſed of, clear of all duties, for exportation to foreign parts, or for conſumption as ſtores on board of veſſels on foreign voyages, in caſks containing 100 gallons each at the leaſt, and in veſſels exceeding 100 tons burden; to be ſhipped under the like ſecurity for the due exportation or conſumption thereof, as is required in the caſe of ſpirits lawfully exported or ſhipped for conſumption on ſhip-board, and to be ſubject to ſeizure and recondemnation, in caſe of being relanded.

Note. Dealers will take notice, that the proper officers have been directed to aſcertain the ſtrength of the above ſpirits for home-conſumption; ſo that all of 3 in 6 under hydrometer proof, and lower, may be ſold for private uſe; and all above that ſtrength may be ſold to dealers, in terms of the ſtatute.

JOHN THOMSON, ADAM PEARSON } Secretaries.

WHISKY.

WANTED about *Ten Thouſand Gallons* of WHISKY, diſtilled from Malt, to be delivered within ſix weeks from this date.

Propoſals for furniſhing the above, or any part thereof, may be addreſſed to GRAHAM, MILNE, and CO. Glaſgow.

5th November, 1787.

Undertakers for Marl and Peat.

AT Moorheadſtown, in the pariſh of Auchtergavin, and county of Perth, there is a Moſs, conſiſting of about twenty-four Scots acres, abounding in Marl and Peats.

It is propoſed to drain it either by a mine or open cut. The proprietor would treat with Undertakers for executing the drain or mine; or with ſuch perſons as would be at the expence of draining for a leaſe of the ſubject, on ſuch terms as can be agreed on. The premiſſes are ſituated within nine miles of Perth, four of Dunkeld and Stanley, in a country capable of very extenſive improvements, ill ſupplied with feuel.

Propoſals will be taken in by Mr Charles M'Glaſhan, factor to Sir John Stewart, at Fungorth, or the proprietor at Murthly; from either of whom may be had the dimenſions of the drain.

A Farm in Eaſt Lothian to be Let.

THE FARM of THURSTON MAINS, ſituated within four miles of Dunbar, containing above 400 Engliſh acres, almoſt all arable. At preſent the greateſt part of it is in old graſs, to all of which the tenant may enter at Whitſunday next. A conſiderable part is incloſed, and the proprietor will agree to incloſe the remainder.

N B. This farm is within two miles of three different lime-kilns.

For particulars enquire of Mr Hunter at Thurſton, to whom propoſals may be given in, which, if not accepted of, ſhall be concealed.

SALE OF THE

LANDS AND ESTATE OF ALMERIECLOSS,

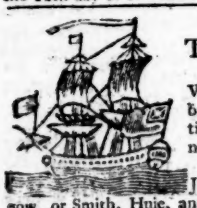
Near Arbroath.

To be Sold by public voluntary roup, upon Monday the 24th day of January 1788, within the houſe of William Fielding, vintner in Arbroath, betwixt the hours of twelve and four afternoon.

THE Lands & Eſtate of Almerieclоſs, GALLOWDEN, and GUTHRIEHILL, with the whole Houſes and Acres of Land thereto belonging, lying in the vicinity of Arbroath, pariſhes of Arbroath and St Vigean's, and county of Forfar, the property of Robert Graham of Morphie, Eſq.

The ſubjects will be expoſed in different lots, as will be expreſſed in the articles of roup.

Copies of the rentals, inventory of writs, and conditions of ſale, may be ſeen in the hands of Alexander Forbes, clerk to the ſignet, or William Baillie, writer in Montroſe, after the 12th day of November 1787.



FOR ANTIGUA,

The Brigantine LYON,

ANDREW SMITH Maſter,

Will be ready to take on board goods by the 1ſt of November, and poſitively to ſail by the 10th December next.

For freight or paſſage, apply to James Brown, inſurance broker, Glaſgow, or Smith, Huie, and Co. Port-Glaſgow.—The Lyon as good accommodation for paſſengers.

Glaſgow, Oct. 30. 1787.

Sale of a Daniſh Veſſel,

Stranded on the Iſland Sanday, in Orkney.

TO be SOLD by public roup, before the Vice Admiral Depute of Orkney, at Kirkwall, the 28th day of November curt,

The Daniſh Ship

WINDSKIBELYCKHYT,

Burden about 600 tons, built eight years ago, on the Britiſh conſtruction, all oak and remarkably ſtrong, together with all her materials. The veſſel lies at high-water mark, on a ſandy beach on the eaſt ſide of the iſland of Sanday; her larboard ſide is quite ſound, and her ſtarboard ſide a little bulged; and it is believed ſhe can be taken off at a ſmall expence. The materials are all in good order, ſhe having been completely fitted out for the Weſt India trade.

The inventory of the materials and conditions of ſale to be ſeen in the Admiralty Court at Kirkwall, and in the hands of the captain; and the materials themſelves may be ſeen by applying to Captain Duus, on board the veſſel, any time previous to the day of ſale.

By Adjournment.

Judicial Sale of Lands,

In the Shire of Aberdeen.

TO be SOLD, within the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills, upon Wedneſday the 5th day of December next, between the hours of four and ſix,

The remaining part of the Lands and Eſtate which belonged to Alexander Achyndachy of Kincraigie, viz.

The Town and Lands of CIVIDLY, MEIKLE HAUGH, MUIRHEAD, ACHREDACHY and BEDDISHILLOCK, the Lands of OLD KEIG, and mill thereof, with the teinds and pertinents, all lying in the pariſh of Keig, and ſheriffdom of Aberdeen.

The proven yearly rent of theſe lands is 139 l. 11 s. 2 d. 1-12th Sterling, which, at twenty-five years purchaſe, is 3238 l. 19 s. 10 d. 4-12ths.

Theſe lands are ſituated in a rich country, are capable of great improvement; and being out of leaſe at preſent, a conſiderable riſe of rent may be expected.

The title-deeds, rental, plan and meaſurement of the lands, and articles of roup, may be ſeen in the hands of George Kirkpatrick, depute-clerk of Seſſion. And for further information, application may be made to John Gordon clerk to the ſignet, agent in the ſale, or to William Mitchel advocate in Aberdeen.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, upon Tueſday the 13th day of November curt. between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

THE Lands of MOSSHALL, REDHEUGH, and LATCHBRAE, lying in the pariſh of Whitburn, and ſhire of Linlithgow, either in one Lot as formerly advertiſed, or in two Lots, as purchaſers may incline.

LOT I. The Lands of LATCHBRAE and REDHEUGH, adjoining to Blackburn Bridge, on both ſides of the great road to Glaſgow, all incloſed with ditch and hedge, with the teinds thereof, all holding of Mr Moncrieff of Blackburn for payment of 5 s. of feu-duty. Theſe lands conſiſt of 103 Scots acres or thereby, together with the right of feall and divot in the adjacent common, and liberty of caſting peats in the moſs of Blackburn.

LOT II. The Lands of MOSSHALL, with the Manſion-houſe and Offices, holding of Sir William Auguſtus Cunningham of Livingſton, for payment of 3 s. 4 d. of feu-duty, conſiſting of 60 Scots acres or thereby, all incloſed and ſubdivided.

The purchaſer's entry to be at Martinmas next.

N. B. If theſe lands are not ſold, offers will be received after the day of ſale for letting them in tack.

For further particulars, enquire at James Forman, writer to the ſignet, in whoſe hands the title-deeds will be ſeen.—Mr Philip Swan, at the Swan Inn, or Henry Miln, at Blackburn Bridge, will ſhow the lands.

To the afflicted with Autumnal Complaints, proceeding from Obſtructed Perſpiration.

ORIENTAL VEGETABLE CORDIAL

"One of the moſt valuable Medicinal Diſcoveries which time and even philoſophy could ever boaſt of, *peculiarly efficacious* in relieving complaints of the *ſtomach* and *bowels*, ſo very prevalent at this ſeaſon of the year, and which often prove *fatal* before aſſiſtance can be procured."

TO elucidate the ſalutary virtues and effects of this cordial in an advertiſement would be unneceſſary—Univerſal experience for twenty-five years has eſtabliſhed its reputation and pre-eminence, on the poſitive teſtimony of thouſands—It gives immediate relief to thoſe afflicted with excruciating *Pains in the Bowels*, and by a little perſeverance in its uſe, totally removes the complaint.—In languid and nervous Debility it cheriſhes the animal ſpirits, and gives permanent vigour to the ſyſtem.—In complaints of the Stomach it has its unparalleled virtues, by accelerating the proceſs of digeſtion, correcting crudities, and ſpeedily removing the Cholic and Flatulencies. The Rheumatiſm has given way to its powers; and in attacks of the Gout it has freed the patients in twelve hours, after every effort of the Faculty has been exerted in vain, and left them without hope of recovery. Vide *Treatiſe*, page 39 and 40.

Sold under the ſanction of his Majeſty, by Mr B. Cornwell, at his houſe in Conduit-Street, Hanover-Square, London; in bottles of 5 s. each, duty included; and by Meſſ. HUSBAND, ELDER, AND COMPANY, Edinburgh; to be had alſo of Mr M'Donald, Glaſgow; Meſſ. Chalmers and Co. Aberdeen; Meſſ. Morriſon and Son, Perth; Mr Sharp, Inverneſs; Mr Palmer, Kelſo; Mr Wylie, Dumfries; and Mr Morſerope, Berwick.

*** *The effects of this Cordial are further illuſtrated in a Treatiſe juſt publiſhed, price only 6 d. interſperſed with a variety of ſelect caſes, &c.* ſold by J. DONALDSON, of whom may be had the new invented Copperplate

POCKET BILL BOOKS,

For entering bills of Exchange, and Bank Notes, Price 5 s. each.

Day of Sale Altered.

Sale for behoof of Creditors.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, upon Tueſday the 13th November current, between the hours of one and two o'clock in the afternoon, within the houſe of John Heen, merchant in Leven,

The Whole Stock of GOODS belonging to the ſaid John Heen, conſiſting of ſuperfine, ſecond, and coarſe cloths, duffles, hats, veſt and breeches ſtuff, ſilk and thread ſtockings, napkins, buttons, muſlins, lawns, cambrics, and various other articles of wearing apparel.—As alſo, a complete aſſortment of HARDWARE GOODS, conſiſting of buckles, locks, knives, hinges, wrights inſtruments, yetlan work, gardners tools, looking-glaſſes, nails, &c. all forming a complete aſſortment of goods for a merchant in that part of the country—Together with the liferent of that large and commodious HOUSE, SHOP, YARD, and CELLARS in Leven, poſſeſſed by the ſaid John Heen, during the life of a man of 35 years of age.—There is no ſituation ſo well adopted for buſineſs in the town, the ſhop being furniſhed with a complete ſtock of well-choſen goods, all lately purchaſed, neceſſary for carrying on buſineſs in Leven, which is in a populous country, and where a merchant may depend on the beſt encouragement; will form a moſt eligible purchaſe to any gentleman wiſhing to commence buſineſs; and for the encouragement of ſuch purchaſers, the above will be expoſed altogether in *one lot*, and the goods will be ſold many per cent. below the original invoice prices, excluſive of the expence of carriage, &c.

If the goods and liferent of the houſe and ſhop are not ſold in one lot, they will be ſet up in different lots as purchaſers ſhall incline; and if they are not ſold in lots, they will be ſold off all ſeparately one the days following, without reſerve, by auction.

Inventories of the goods are lodged with James Durie, ſchoolmaſter at Leven, who will ſhow the ſame; as alſo with Robert Brown writer to the ſignet, to either of whom intending purchaſers may apply for further information.

N. B. The DEBTORS to the ſaid John Heen are deſired, without delay, to pay their debts to the ſaid Robert Brown, the truſtee, otherways proſecutions will be immediately commenced againſt them.

Upſet Price under twenty-one years purchaſe.

TO be SOLD by public roup, on Monday the 19th November curt. in the Coffeehouſe, within the Royal Exchange of Edinburgh, between the hours of five and ſeven o'clock afternoon,

The Barony & Eſtate of Barrowfield,

all lying contiguous, in the Barony pariſh of Glaſgow, and ſhire of Lanark.

The groſs rent for crop 1787, is	L. 1236	10	2½
From which deducting the feu and teind-duty; the land-tax at four ſhillings in the pound; ſchool ſalary, and other public burdens,	59	7	8
There remains,	L. 1177	7	6½

of conſtant rent, which is punctually paid by the tenants and feuers.—It is believed there are few eſtates in Scotland on which the arrears are ſo inconſiderable.

This eſtate is in ſome degree the boundary of the city of Glaſgow on the eaſt; and there is a conſtant demand on that ſide for ground to build on. Notwithſtanding the check given to the trade and manufactures of the town by the late war, an increaſe of almoſt 300 l. a-year has been made to the rental by building-feus ſince 1770. The feus have been chiefly granted to manufacturers; and as the number and opulence of that deſcription of the inhabitants are daily increaſing, there can be no doubt that there muſt be a conſtant increaſe of the demand for ground, by which the rent of this eſtate muſt riſe very rapidly, without trouble or expence to the proprietor. In 1784, the increaſe of the rental from feuing was only 6 l. 16 s.—In 1785, it was 63 l. 15 s.—In 1786 and 1787, it was 73 l 6 s. and in theſe laſt years it would have been more, but it was the leſs attended to, on account of the projected ſale of the lands. The houſes built on the feued ground give the moſt undoubted ſecurity for the feu-duty, which hitherto has been very moderate, and has always been moſt punctually paid. The caſualties payable by heirs and ſingular ſucceſſors amount to a conſiderable ſum yearly, which is not included in the rental, and theſe ſhould do conſiderably more than pay the expence of management, in caſe the purchaſer chooſes to uplift the rents by a factor.

There are a good manſion-houſe and offices on the eſtate, well fitted for the accommodation of a large family, and ſituated near the Clyde, to the bank of which the eſtate extends.—The garden is large, of a good ſoil, and ſtocked with fruit trees of the beſt kinds.

There is alſo a quantity of valuable timber on the grounds, valued at near a 1000 l. great part of which may be cut, without hurting the look of the place.

The barony of Barrowfield is valued in the ceſs-books at 975 l. Scots, and this valuation has been ſubdivided by the Commiſſioners of Supply; and as the progreſs and title-deeds are perfectly complete, two freehold qualifications, and almoſt the half of a third may be made upon it, at little or no expence.

The teinds either belong to the proprietor, or are biſhops teinds of the Barony of Glaſgow, of which the town of Glaſgow have had tacks for time immemorial. Theſe are from time to time renewed in Exchequer, and the benefit of them the town is taken bound to communicate to the heritors. The proportion of teind tack-duty payable for this eſtate is included in the above-mentioned 59 l. 2 s. 8 d. deducted for public burdens.

Upon the whole, it may be obſerved of this eſtate, that although its extent of land be not great, yet from its vicinity to the city of Glaſgow; the punctual payment of the rents and feu-duties; and the certainty of an increaſe of rental by additional feus, it is a very deſireable purchaſe for ſuch perſons or communities as wiſh to have their money well ſecured upon landed property.

The upſet price of the whole will be 22,500 l. which is not twenty-one years purchaſe of the rents and feu-duties, and only four years purchaſe of the rent of the coal, which amounts to 110 l. Sterling. If the purchaſer inclines, it is probable that great part of the price will continue in his hands upon heritable bonds already ſecured on the eſtate.

If the eſtate is not ſold together, it will be ſold in the following lots:

LOT I. The Houſe, Garden, and ſundry Fields round them,	L. 162	10	0
Which will be ſet up at L. 3600.			
LOT II. Camlachie Parks, Gateſide, Mill and Mill-lands, and Feus of Camlachie,	177	0	0
Which will be ſet up at L. 3400.			
LOT III. Crown Point Houſes and Garden, Mountain Blue, Ford Neuck, Back of Barrowfield, and Stabtree,	167	15	0
Which will be ſet up at L. 3300.			
LOT IV. Cloſe-ſide, Gooſefauld, and feus of Bridgetoun,	265	2	0
Which will be ſet up at L. 5400.			
LOT V. Broomward, and part of new feus of Calton,	195	7	0
Which will be ſet up at L. 3600.			
LOT VI. Old feus of Calton, and remainder of new feus of Calton,	158	16	2½
Which will be ſet up at L. 2800.			
LOT VII. Coal Lordſhip,	110	0	0
Which will be ſet up at L. 440.			

For particulars apply to Lawrence Hill writer to the ſignet, who will ſhow the rental, plan of the eſtate, progreſs of writs, and alſo the factory accompts to prove the regular payment of the rents and feu-duties for the laſt five years.

Perſons inclining to purchaſe by private bargain may apply to the proprietor at Glaſgow, or to Mr Hill, or to Mr Alexander Robertſon writer in Glaſgow.

SUBJECTS IN THE

Counties of Linlithgow and Dumfries.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 5th December 1787, at ſix o'clock afternoon,

I. The Lands of KIPPS, containing about 140 Scots acres and yielding, when laſt let in leaſe, about 44 l. Sterling free rent; and the liaff of the Mill and Mill Lands of Torphichen, yielding about 17 l. of free rent. Theſe ſubjects lie in the pariſh of Torphichen, and ſheriffdom of Linlithgow.

II. The Thirty Shilling Land of the Lands of ERICKSTANE, being three eighth parts of the whole lands of Erickſtane, lying within the pariſh of Moffat, and ſheriffdom of Dumfries, yielding about 26 l. Sterling of free rent.

III. That large HOUSE in the town of Moffat, poſſeſſed by the Earl of Hopetoun, with the Office Houſes, Gardens, and Incloſures thereto belonging; and a LEASE of a Houſe and Yard adjacent thereto, ſome time in the poſſeſſion of Thomas Reid.

The articles of ſale, and progreſs of writs, with ſurveys of the ſubjects in Linlithgowſhire, may be ſeen in the hands of Mr Erſkine clerk to the ſignet.

LANDS IN BERWICKSHIRE.

To be Sold by roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 21ſt day of November 1787, between the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon.

THE Lands of Harlaw, and Teindsthereof, lying in the pariſh of Wooſtruther, within eight meaſured miles of Lauder and four of Greenlaw, which are both market towns. They conſiſt of 1224 acres ſtatute meaſure, whereof 364 are arable and meadow. The preſent free rent is upwards of 100 l. for which they were let above twenty years ago to one tenant; but as the tack is now expired, and the lands are capable of great improvement, having eaſy acceſs to lime by the turnpike road from Edinburgh to London by Greenlaw, which paſſes alongſide of them, a very conſiderable riſe of rent may be expected. Theſe lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the ceſs-books of the county at 319 l. Scots. The teinds are valued, and are exhauſted by the ſtipend preſently payable to the miniſter of Wooſtruther.

The title-deeds, which are clear, with the plan of the lands, are in the hands of Matthew Sandilands, writer to the ſignet, who has power to conclude a private bargain any time before the day of ſale.

N. B. If the lands are not ſold on or before the day of ſale, they will be LET on a leaſe of twenty-one years, to commence at Whitſunday firſt.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

Sale of the Eſtate of Redcaſtle,

IN ONE OR TWO LOTS

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 21ſt day of November 1787, at ſix o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of REDCASTLE lying in the pariſhes of Kilerman and Kilmuir-Weſter, and county of Roſs. Theſe lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the ceſs-books of the county at 1200 l. Scots. The rent is in the ſame proportion, they yield of yearly rent about 1200 l. Sterling; and being very extenſive, and ſtill in their natural ſtate, they are capable of great improvement. Their ſituation is uncommonly agreeable. They lie along the navigable frith of Beauly, which bounds them on the ſouth, for the ſpace of about five miles. They are diſtant from the burgh of Inverneſs only about two miles. The ſoil is of an exceeding good quality, dry and healthy; and, owing to the ſouth expoſure, the crops are more early than in the moſt ſouthern parts of Scotland. The manſion-houſe is fit to accommodate a large family. The gardens are extenſive, and yield fruits of all kinds in great plenty, early, and of the beſt quality. There is a conſiderable ſalmon-fiſhing upon the eſtate, and white fiſh, and ſhell-fiſh of all kinds. The low-country game upon it is plenty; and all ſorts of Highland game within a few miles of it. There is ſome natural wood, and the plantations upon the eſtate are extenſive, and in thriving condition.

Any of the tenants upon the eſtate will ſhew the bounds, and the rentals title-deeds, and articles of roup are to be ſeen in the hands of John Tait writer to the ſignet, Park Place, Edinburgh; and to whom any perſon may apply who wiſhes to purchaſe by private bargain.

SALE OF GOGAR,

IN ONE OR THREE LOTS.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 19th December next, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon.

The Lands and Barony of GOGAR, lying in the pariſh of Corſtorphine, and county of Edinburgh, and within four meaſured miles of the city of Edinburgh.

This eſtate conſiſts of upwards of 861 Scots acres, all incloſed and ſubdivided, and pays about 1373 l. 8 s. 2 d. Sterling of groſs yearly rent. There is an excellent Manſion-houſe, Offices, and Garden upon the eſtate, and a conſiderable quantity of old and young planting. It holds blench of the Crown, and will afford three freehold qualifications. The proprietor has right to the teinds of part of the eſtate, and the whole are valued, and within a few ſhillings of being exhauſted.

If the eſtate is not ſold in one, it will be ſet up in the three following Lots:

I. Or Eaſter Lot.—Theſe parts of the Farms of Eaſt Craigs and Goyle, lying north of the Bathgate road, poſſeſſed by Thomas Ferguſon.—That part of the Farm of Weſt Craigs, lying ſouth of the Linlithgow road, poſſeſſed by James Barron.—That part of the ſaid Farm, lying north of the Linlithgow road poſſeſſed by Captain Stewart; and that part of the Farm of Meadowfield, lying on the eaſt of Meadowfield road, poſſeſſed by Francis Sclate,

	Acres		*Rent*		
— —	268	0	1	L. 426	16 0

II. Or Mid Lot.—The Houſe, garden, &c. and Old Incloſures of Gogar, with the town of Gogar, lying north of the Bathgate road, and that part of the Farm of Meadowfield, lying on the weſt of the Meadowfield road, poſſeſſed by ſundries,

— —	219	0	1	510	1 8

III. Or Weſt Lot.—The Farm of Kerſhall poſſeſſed by James Barron. The Mains of Gogar, poſſeſſed by John Combe; that part of the Farm of Golfhall, lying on the weſt of Golfhall road, poſſeſſed by the heirs of James Finlay, and the remainder of the Farm poſſeſſed by Thomas Ferguſon, called Fleſhes, Weſterhall, and Goyle, lying on the ſouth of the Bathgate road,

—	374	1	10	436	10 6
Total	861	1	12	L. 1373	8 2

Each of theſe lots will give a freehold qualification, and the public burdens payable for the whole eſtate, will be proportioned according to the valuation of each lot.

There are many excellent ſituations for building upon both the eaſt and weſt lots, of which the purchaſers may ſoon have an opportunity, and the weſt lot, in particular, will admit of being feued out or ſold off in ſeveral compact and commodious ſubdiviſions, all of them bounded, one ſide at leaſt, by a turnpike road.

James Gray writer, Merchant-ſtreet, Edinburgh, will ſhow the titles, plan, and rentals, and has alſo power to conclude a private bargain. Thomas Ferguſſon, farmer at Gogar, will ſhow the grounds.

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